

VUS 6

1800-1850' s

MANIFEST DESTINY

MANIFEST DESTINY





WASHINGTON' S PRESIDENCY

- 1 POLITICAL PARTY ONLY –THE FEDERALISTS
- “FAREWELL ADDRESS” WARNED AGAINST POLITICAL PARTIES AND FOREIGN ENTANGLEMENTS (OTHER THAN READING)



FEDERALISTS

- Leaders-John Adams and Alexander Hamilton pg.185
- *Believed in a strong national government and commercial economy*
- *Supported by bankers and business interests in the North*



DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICAN PARTY

- *Democratic-Republican party* emerges because controversy over
- *Federalists'* support for Bank of the U.S.,
- Jay Treaty
- Undeclared war on France.



JAY TREATY

- The Jay Treaty avoided war with Britain by forcing the British to evacuate their posts in the NW territory (see map), but did nothing about British sailors impressing American sailors.



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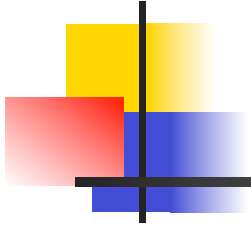
DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICANS

- Leaders-Thomas Jefferson, James Madison PG.185
- *Believed in a weak national government and an agricultural economy*
- *Supporters were farmers, artisans, and frontier settlers in the South*



Historic Election of 1800

- Won by Thomas Jefferson
- First American presidential election in which power was peacefully transferred from one party to another.

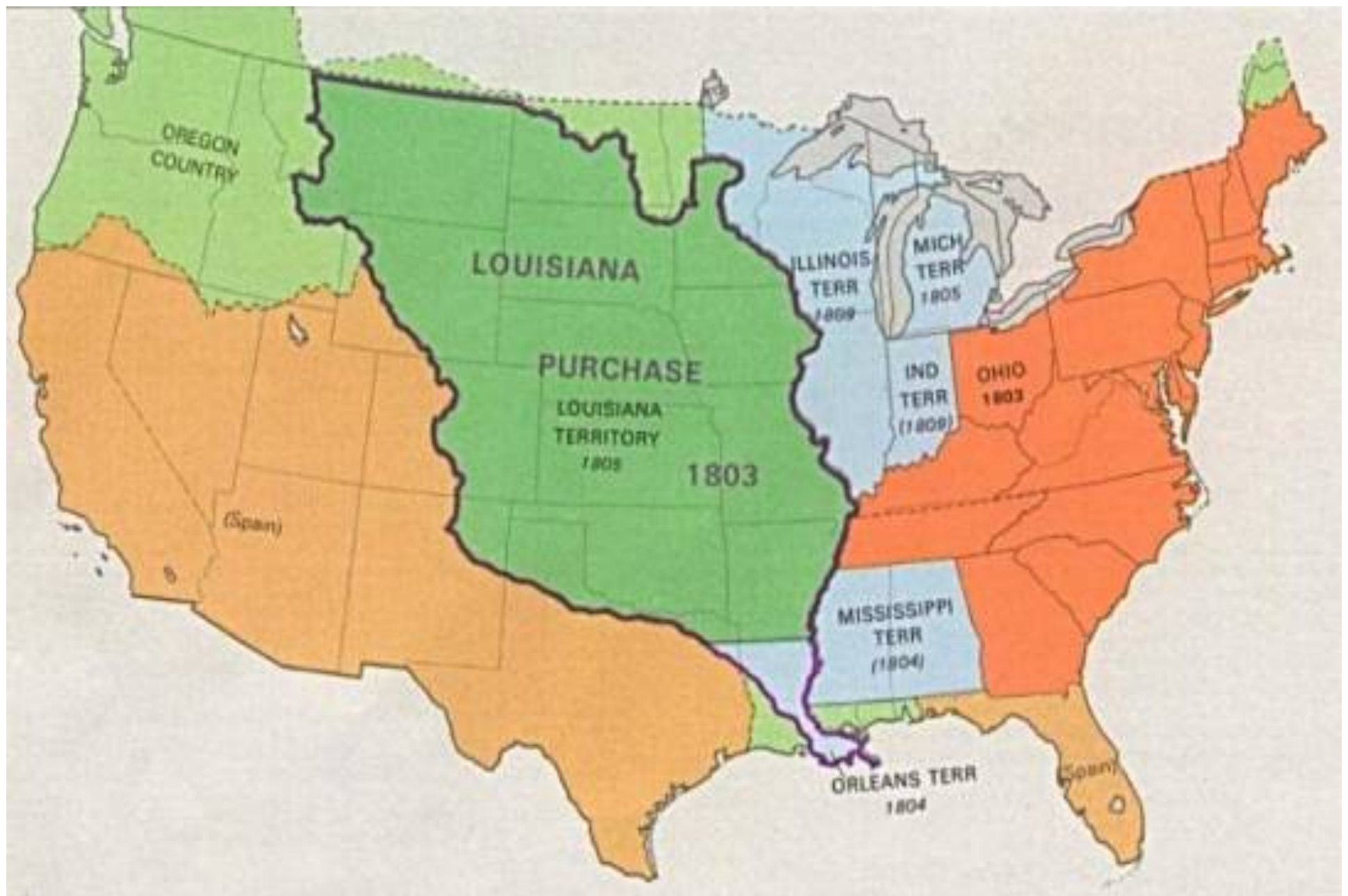


JEFFERSON' S PRESIDENCY



LOUISIANA PURCHASE

- 1803: Thomas Jefferson authorizes purchase from France (Napoleon)
- More than doubled the size of the United States overnight
- Monroe purchased for \$15 million-3 cents an acre
- Use of “elastic clause”



Lewis and Clark Expedition

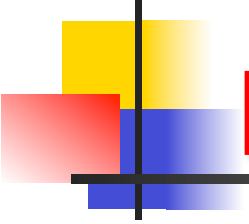
1804-1806

- Explored west of the Mississippi River
- Sacagawea, an Indian woman, served as their guide and translator
- Started in St. Louis, Missouri ended in Oregon.





MADISON' S PRESIDENCY



****War of 1812(Madison-President)-US v. BRITAIN**

REASONS

- **Interference with trade routes**
- **Impressment policy**
- **British interfering with westward expansion past Appalachian Mts.**

*****Federalists opposed war-talked of secession and constitutional amendments which were not acted upon.***

****War of 1812- RESULTS**



- US WINNING
- Led to an American claim of the ***Oregon Territory with Britain***
- Increased migration into ***Florida*** which was later acquired in a treaty with Spain



Monroe Doctrine (1823)- U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

- *No further colonization by European powers on the American continents*
- *Western Hemisphere countries were republics not monarchies.*
- *Any violation would be seen as a threat by the United States*
- *United States would not interfere in European affairs*



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND WESTERN EXPANSION

THE COUNTRY GROWS

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



- Eli Whitney' s invention of the cotton gin led to the spread of the cotton kingdom in the Deep South
- *Railroads and canals are new transportation routes-ship goods to Eastern markets*

COTTON GIN



American Expansion- Westward movement

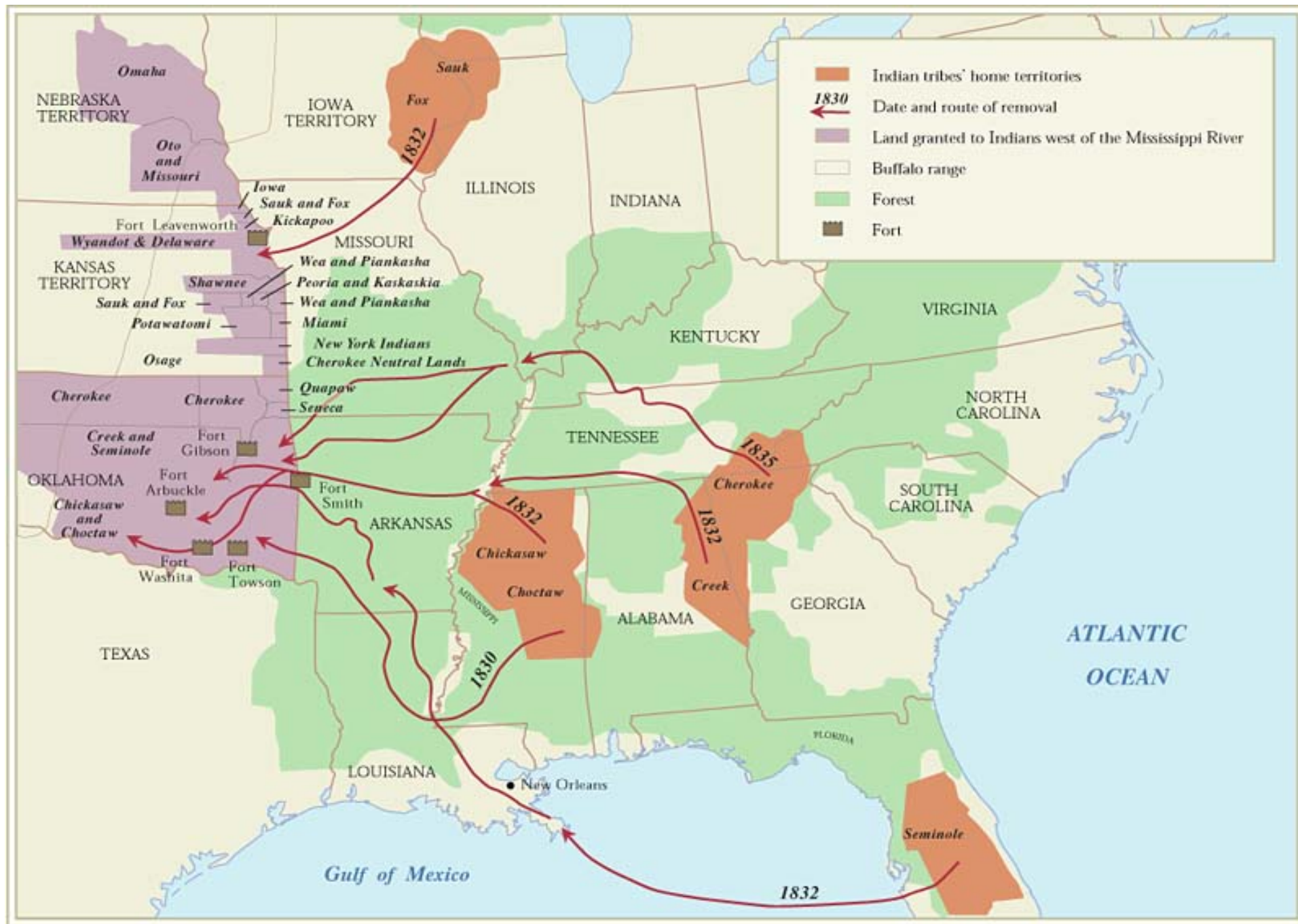


- American settlers streamed westward seeking economic opportunity in the form of land to own and farm
- MANIFEST DESTINY- TO MOVE WESTWARD AND BEYOND

WESTERN MOVEMENT IMPACT ON AMERICAN INDIANS-

moved off lands

- **INDIAN REMOVAL ACT-1830-**
A.JACKSON-They were either forced to march far away from their homes or be confined to reservations.
- **Example- The Trail Of Tears-**
when several **CHEROKEE** tribes were relocated from Atlantic Coastal states to Oklahoma.





MIGRATION INTO TEXAS

- American migration into Texas led to an armed revolt against Mexican rule at the
 - **Battle of the Alamo-1836** –Band of Texans fought to the last man.
 - The Texans eventual victory over Mexican forces brought Texas into the United States



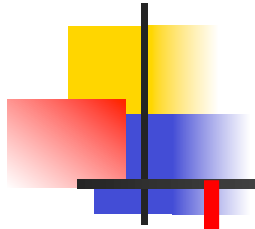
Mexican War-1846-1848

- American victory:
 - led to the acquisition of an enormous territory (*Mexican Cession*) that included the present-day states of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and parts of Colorado and New Mexico.
 - **GOLD RUSH BEGAN IN CALIFORNIA**

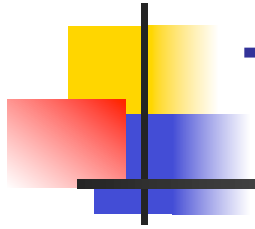


MANIFEST DESTINY

- 1853-ALL OF THE CONTINENTAL U.S. IS FORMED WITH GADSDEN PURCHASE FROM MEXICO.



JACKSONIAN ERA- AGE OF THE COMMON MAN



Terms to know

- Aristocracy-government in which power is given to those seen as most qualified (rich people). Aristocrat.
- Presidential veto-power granted to a President to prevent passage of legislation. Jackson used this power more than any previous President.

THE AGE OF THE "COMMON MAN"

was characterized by the following:



- Increased voter participation-
elimination of property requirements
to vote for white males-prior to 1828
- The rise of interest group politics
and sectional issues
- A changing style of campaigning

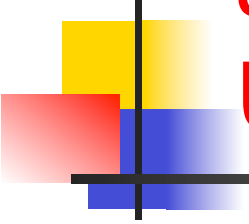


ANDREW JACKSON- “the common man”

- AJ personified the “*democratic spirit*” of the age by challenging the economic elite(aristocrats-rich people) and rewarding campaign supporters with public office(**the spoils system**)

DEBATES OVER THE NATURE OF THE UNION(U.S.)- THE NULLIFICATION CRISIS

- South Carolinians argued that *states could NULLIFY (VOID)The Tariff of 1832(tax on imported goods)* and other acts of Congress.
- *states could secede from the Union in defense of slavery (the Nullification Crisis).*
- President Jackson threatened to send in federal troops to collect the tariff revenues.



JACKSON AND THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES(BUS)

- JACKSON VIEWED THE BANK AS A TOOL OF THE RICH
- HE VETOED THE RECHARTERING OF THE BANK IN 1832. HIS OPPONENT HENRY CLAY SUPPORTED THE BANK.
- JACKSON' S RE-ELECTION BROUGHT AN END TO THE BANK.



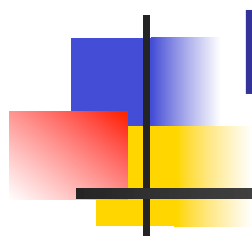
JACKSON AND THE PANIC OF 1837

- 1) JACKSON PUT HIS MONEY IN PET
BANKS FAILED –BANKS STOPPED
ACCEPTING PAPER CURRENCY
- 2) LED TO THE PANIC OF 1837



PANIC OF 1837-RESULTS

- COLLAPSE OF THE CREDIT SYSTEM
- BANK CLOSINGS
- BANKRUPTED HUNDREDS OF BUSINESSES
- PUT 1/3 OF PEOPLE OUT OF WORK

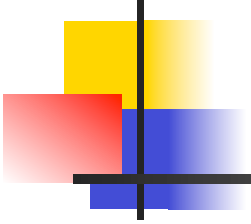


NEW POLITICAL PARTIES



POLITICAL PARTIES

- FEDERALIST PARTY disappeared and new parties formed:
- The Whigs-believed in a strong central government and opposed Jackson's *King Like* actions.
- The Know Nothings-anti-immigrant party



SECTIONAL DIFFERENCES NORTH AND SOUTH



SECTIONAL TENSIONS- between North and South

- INDUSTRIAL NORTH

- avored high protective tariffs* to protect Northern manufactured goods from foreign competition.



SECTIONAL TENSIONS- between North and South

- AGRICULTURAL SOUTH

- opposed high tariffs* because that made the price of imports more expensive.



****POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY**

- **WHEN STATES (OR
PEOPLES) RULE
THEMSELVES.**



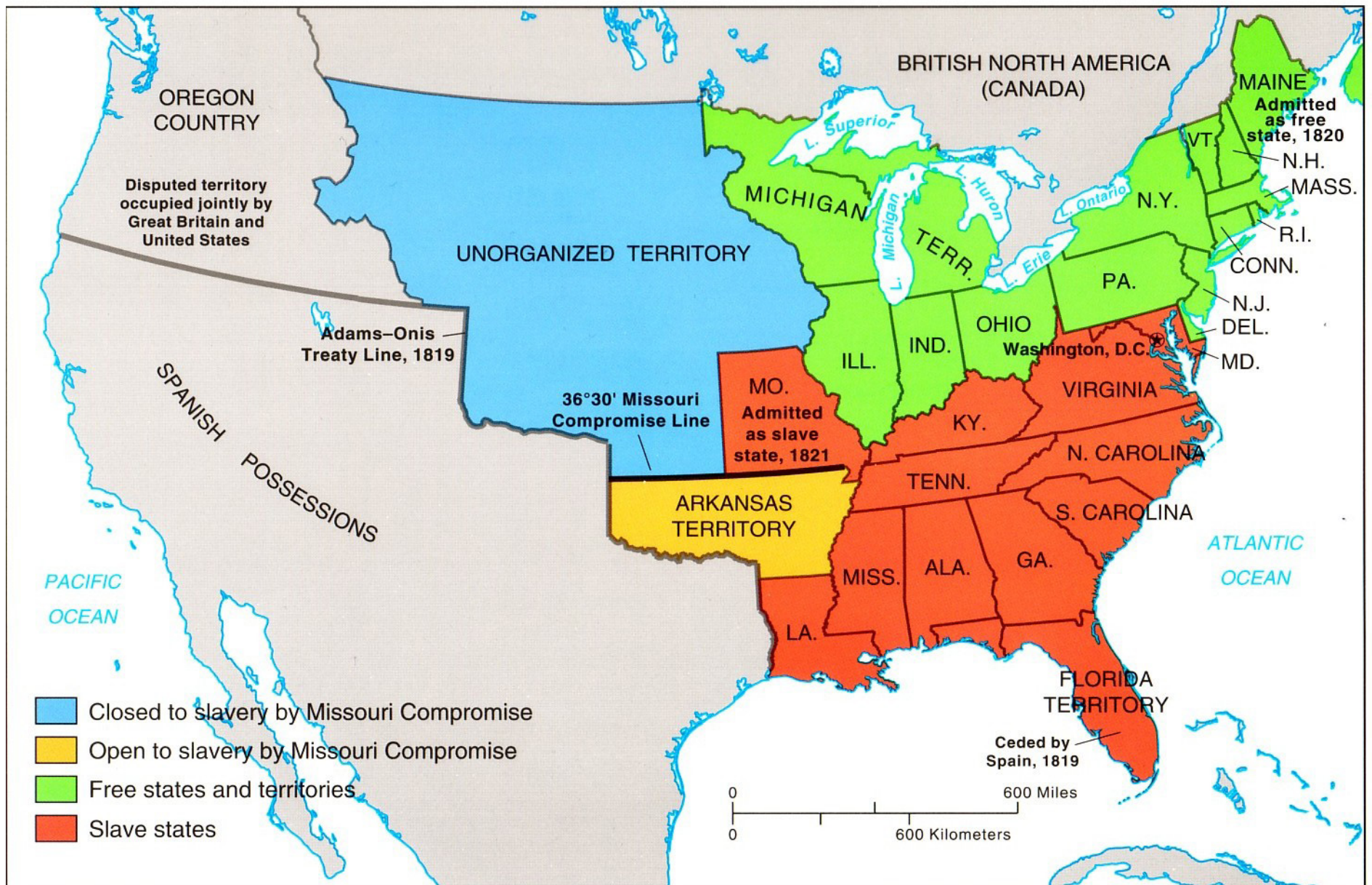
SECTIONAL TENSIONS- caused by westward expansion

- As new states entered the Union, **compromises** were reached that maintained the balance of power in congress between **“free” and “slave” states.**



SLAVERY COMPROMISES

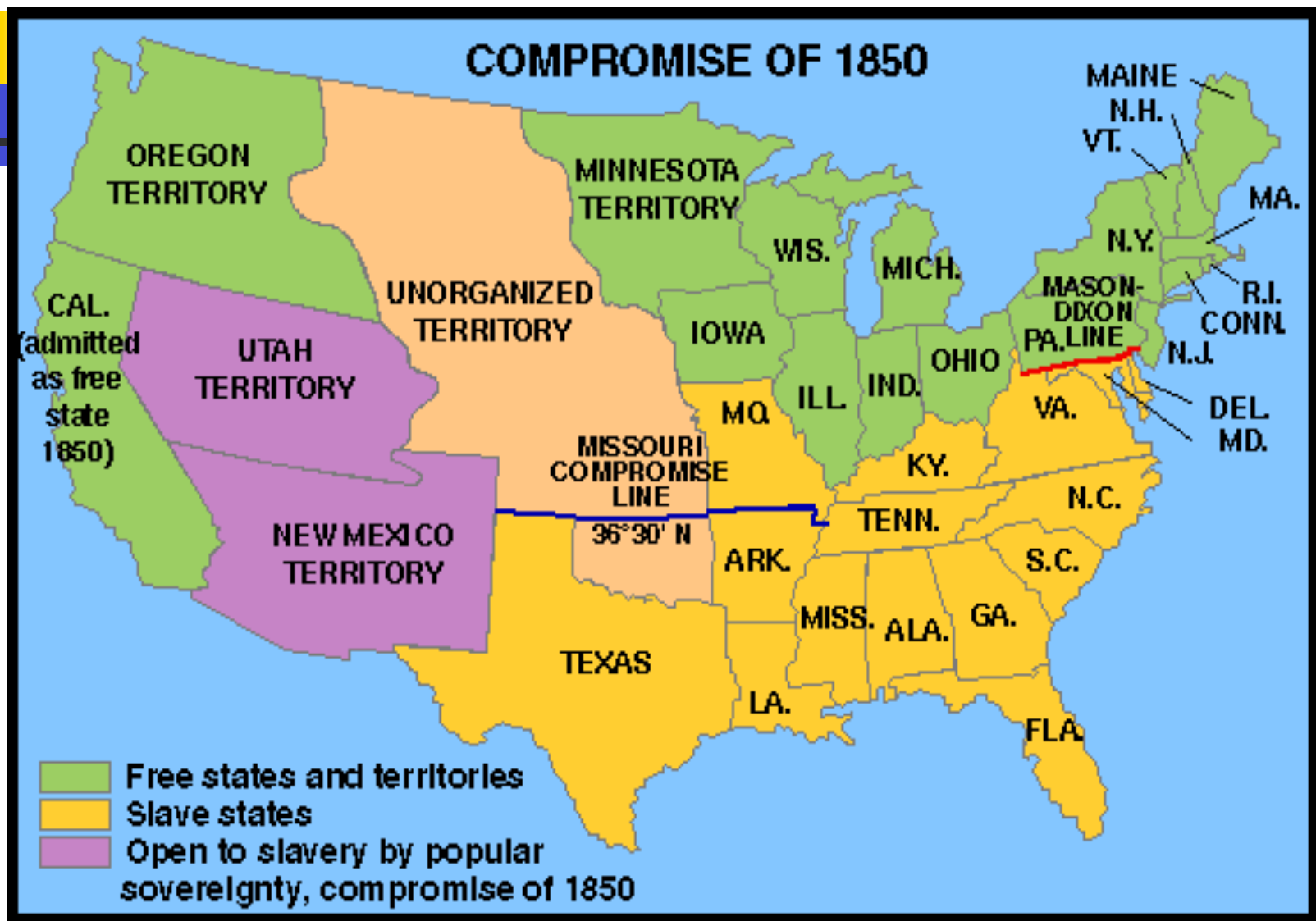
- ***The Missouri Compromise 1820-***
drew an east-west line through the Louisiana Purchase, with slavery prohibited above the line and allowed below, **except slavery was allowed in Missouri,** north of the line





SLAVERY COMPROMISES

- **Compromise of 1850-**
California enters as free state-
while the new Southwestern
Territories acquired from
Mexico would decide on their
own(popular sovereignty).
- Added Fugitive Slave Act





SLAVERY COMPROMISES

- ***Kansas-Nebraska Act 1854***-repealed the Missouri Compromise line, by giving Kansas and Nebraska the choice to allow slavery in their states (*popular sovereignty*).
- This law produced bloody fighting in Kansas as pro- and anti-slavery forces battled each other.
- Led to birth of ***Republican Party*** which opposed spread of slavery.



SLAVE REVOLTS

- Led by *Nat Turner and Gabriel Prosser* fed white Southerners' fears about more slave rebellions and led to harsh laws in the South against fugitive slaves.
- Southerners who favored abolition were intimidated into silence.



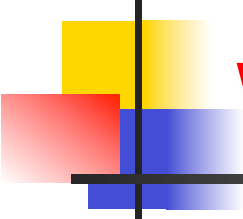
DRED SCOTT DECISION-US SUPREME COURT

- DRED SCOTT-SLAVE HAD LIVED IN A
FREE TERRITORY THEREFORE
THOUGHT HE SHOULD BE FREE
- COURT RULED BLACKS WERE NOT
CITIZENS THEREFORE COULD NOT
BE FREE.



Uncle Toms' Cabin

- Harriet Beecher Stowe
- This did more for the Abolitionist Movement than any other publication



THE LIBERATOR- WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON

- Garrison and other Northerners viewed the *institution of slavery as a violation of Christian principles* and argued for its abolition.
- Southerners grew alarmed by the growing force of the Northern response to the abolitionists.



FUGITIVE SLAVE ACTS

- **Fugitive Slave Act** pitted Southern slave owners against outraged Northerners who opposed returning escaped slaves to bondage.



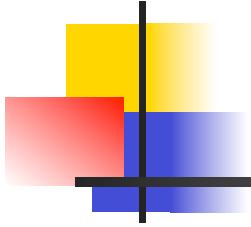
LINCOLN VS DOUGLAS

- LINCOLN (REPUBLICAN) RAN AGAINST STEPHEN DOUGLAS(DEMOCRAT) AND DEBATED OVER SLAVERY.
- LINCOLN OPPOSED SLAVERY SPREADING INTO NEW STATES
- DOUGLAS BELIEVED IN POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY



LINCOLN' S QUOTE

- LINCOLN WARNED
- ***“A HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF CANNOT STAND”***
- THE NATION COULD NOT BE HALF FREE AND HALF SLAVE



WOMEN' S RIGHTS MOVEMENT



THE WOMEN' S SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

- *The movement to give equal rights to women.*
- *Started before Civil War*
- Leaders-Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony.
- They wrote the ***Seneca Falls Declaration*** in 1848-modeled after DOI listing the rights denied women.
- It was presented at the *Seneca Falls Convention*